

ADAMS SENTINEL

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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POETRY. From God's Lady's Book for January. THE ARM-CHAIR. BY MRS. S. J. HALL.

There's pleasure in the humblest home, If childhood's smile is there, And comfort in the lowliest room, Where stands an old Arm Chair. We know that Hope, with heaven bright flame, Hath warm'd the mother's breast; We know the father's toil-worn frame, Hath found a place of rest. Bright visions of peace and prayer, Heart-joined with heart, and hand with hand, Surround the old Arm Chair. But childhood's happy grace can give A charm to home most fair, And wealth, if wise, will never live Without his good Arm Chair— It is a throne of holy power, If grace of love surround A refuge in the world's sick hour, Where soothing dreams are found. What naves the cure bow'd man with strength, Life's battle field to dare? That he and his may rest at length Within a good Arm Chair!

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Most of the ancient philosophers might be named as patterns of health, temperance, and long life." Pythagoras, in particular, restricted himself to vegetable food altogether; his dinner being bread, honey and water—and he lived upwards of eighty years. His followers adopted the same diet, and with results equally striking. It is well known, also, that the early Christians were remarkable for temperance, and longevity too, when not removed by persecution. Matthew, for example, according to Clement, lived upon vegetable diet. The eastern Christians retired from persecution into the deserts of Egypt and Arabia, allowed themselves but twelve ounces of bread per day, as their only solid food, and water alone for drink; yet they lived long and happy. St. Anthony lived 105; James, the Hermit, 104; Saint Jerome, 100; Simon Stylites, 100; Epiphanius, 115; and Romauldus and Arsenius, each 120. "Chyne's Essays on Health and Long Life." "Goad."—Not only the wild birds but our domestic poultry, are occasionally heard to make some significant remarks. It is a remarkable fact that the common ducks invariably call out "quack! quack! quack!" whenever a doctor's sulky passes by a flock. But the most extraordinary of all the speeches of the feathered tribe is that of the chanticleer, which may be regarded as deciding a controversy that has been long waged in the civil community. Old chanticleer awakes in the morning, claps his wings and vociferates at the top of his voice, "Women rule h-e-r-e!" Immediately from a neighboring roost, another answers, "So they do h-e-r-e!" This is no sooner uttered than a third responds at a considerable distance, "So they do every w-h-e-r-e!" A smart young student of Anatomy remarked in the hearing of his sister, that the reason there are so many old maids in the world, is all owing to their tight lacing—which so hardens their hearts as to make them impenetrable to the shafts of Cupid. And the reason there are so many old bachelors, retorted the sister, is because of their tight strapping—they can't get on their knees to declare their passion. Old Bachelors do not live as long as other men. They have nobody to mend their clothes and darn their stockings. They catch cold, and they have nobody to make them sage tea, consequently they drop off. An unsophisticated Tennessean, who did not understand the allusion, and affected of fashionable miss went to hear Ole Bull, and after he had been performing one of his most difficult passages, the audience applauded vehemently. A lady turning to him, exclaimed: "Is it not most delightful?" "Well, I don't hear any music," answered the untutored Tennessean, "but I do wish he would quit that tuning, and play something."—Washington Spectator.

On Davy Crockett's return to his constituents, after his first session in Congress, a "nation" of them surrounded him one day, and began to interrogate him about Washington. "What time do they dine at Washington, Colonel?" asked one. "Why," said he, "common people, such as you are here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry, and big 'uns, dine at three. As for representatives we dine at four; and the aristocracy and the Senate, they don't get their victuals to five." "Well, when does the President fodder?" asked another. "Old Hickory!" exclaimed the Colonel (attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station.) "Old Hickory! well, he don't dine till next day!" Important Remedy for Cancers.—Colonel Ussey, of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette, that he has fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this:—Take an egg and break it, then pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; put a portion of this on a sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has made the experiment in two instances in his own family with complete success. Beautiful Thought.—Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images all around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lips may operate upon a young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust, which no after scouring can efface. The editor of "The Oasis," asks the following question:—Did you ever know a young man to hold a skien of yam, for his favorite to wind, without getting it strangely tangled? We never did, says an exchange, but one, and he turned out "an old Bachelor." In a party of ladies the conversation turned upon the fact that females have many admirers but few old lovers. "Ah," said a venerable old lady, who sat by lamenting the degeneracy of the times, "coyting is nothing to what it was when I was young!" Dr. Rush was once asked by a student what per cent. he thought had been added to human life by the skill of practitioners of medicine; "if you mean to include old women and nurses, I think the increase has been very considerable; but if you exclude them, very little." Pithy.—A negro who was called as a witness in one of the Courts of North Carolina last week, on being examined as to the nature of an oath, was asked if he knew what would be the consequence here and hereafter, if he told a lie. "Yes," said he; "ears off, and no share in the kingdom." A Valuable Man.—The Providence Chronicle, in noticing Senator Colquitt's recent sermon at the Wesley Chapel in Washington, says: "At home, he has been known to preach a sermon, try a case in court, as advocate, sit on a reference, marry a couple, christen a child, and make a stump speech, all between sunrise and bed-time in one day!" Editors in Congress.—There are six editors in the present Congress, viz.: Luther Severance, of Augusta, Me.; Edmund Burke and John R. Redding, of New Hampshire; J. Wentworth, of Chicago, Illinois; Volney E. Howard, of Mississippi; and Gen. Frick, of Pennsylvania. Severance worked as a journeyman printer in Washington, before he started the Freeman's Journal. Grey Hairs and Native Graces.—The town of Walpole, Massachusetts, has been thrown into great excitement by the elopement of Mr. Asa Whitman, an old gentleman, 65 years of age, with a young girl of about 22 years of age, one of the operatives in the cotton factory of her "gay Lothario," who is represented to be both handsome and bewitching. They were traced to Providence, where they had passed as man and wife, but all attempts to track them farther has proved abortive. What makes the case more strange is that Mr. Whitman has left a wife and large family of children, some of them older than his innumerate. Copper Mines on Lake Superior.—A Detroit correspondent of the Rochester Democrat states that 331 veins of copper and lead ore have been discovered in Northern Michigan, bordering on Lake Superior, by an exploring party of miners, and that applications have been made to the U. S. Government for over one hundred permits. Five separate companies, supplied with provisions, ammunition and other necessities for seven months, (until they can replenish in the spring) are now mining at the following points: Copper Harbor, and Presque Isle River. The cost for mining on these companies is \$200,000.

Early Rising.—Mr. Webster, it will be seen by this extract from one of Joe Sykes' letters to the Commercial Advertiser, is an early riser. MARSHFIELD, NOV. 29, 1843: When I came to breakfast I found that Mr. Webster had been up several hours, writing by candle light in his study. He said his correspondence and other writing for the day were finished, and that he was quite at leisure to accompany me any where. Mr. Webster, unlike most men of the present day, goes early to bed, and sleeps during the first part of the night. By 9 o'clock, unless the presence of company or some pressing engagement has induced him to remain longer in the parlor, he is found in a sound sleep. But he rises very early in the morning. I have heard him say there have been periods while in Washington, when he has shaved and dressed himself for six months together by candle light. The morning is his time for study, for writing, for thinking, and for all kinds of mental labor; from the time when the first streak of dawn is seen in the East, till nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon, scarcely a moment is lost; and it is then that the mighty results which distinguish his life are produced. I have often heard those who occasionally call on him early as ten in the morning, and find him apparently unoccupied, ready to converse with them and very much at their service, wonder when Mr. Webster does his work—and yet they rarely if ever see him, like other business men, engaged. The truth is that when their day's work begins his ends; and while they are indulging in their "glorious morning nap," or dozing, or yawning, he is up looking "quite through the deeds of men." This habit, followed from his youth, has enabled him to make those vast acquisitions of knowledge on all subjects which have rendered him superior to other men; and has at the same time afforded him so much leisure to devote to his friends. Mr. Webster.—A statement is made in the Philadelphia Law Reporter for January, that Mr. Webster is writing a history of the adoption of the Federal Constitution and of the administration of Washington. He could scarcely make to the American people a more valuable gift than a work from his own pen on such a subject. Arrest of Gov. Thomas.—The Frederick Herald of Saturday, in noticing the rumors and statements which have been published relative to the unfortunate difficulty between Gov. Thomas and Dr. Wm. Tyler, of that town, gives the following as the true state of the case: "The facts, as we learn them, are, that Dr. Wm. Tyler, who is the father of a large family, and generally esteemed as one of the most influential and respectable citizens of Frederick, for many years enjoying an extensive practice, and also President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at this place, received some time ago a letter from the Governor, of a somewhat hostile character, to which, however, no attention was paid. More recently he received another letter, couched in harsh language, and threatening him with personal violence, if he did not before some definite period leave the town. The provocation alleged upon the part of the Governor for this hostility of feeling had reference to the unhappy alienation now existing between Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. The friends and family of Dr. T. becoming alarmed; lest those threats upon the part of the Governor might be carried into execution, at some unpremeditated moment, urged it upon him as equally a matter of prudence as of duty, to take those steps for his protection which the laws of his country have pointed out as proper in such cases. Accordingly, it was determined to arrest the Governor, but the sickness of Judge Buchanan, and the absence of the other Judges, or of the Governor himself, prevented the arrest until Friday evening of last week, when the Governor promptly gave bail, before Judge Marshall, in the sum of \$1500, to keep the peace." The Nestorians.—The last New York Observer contains a letter from a Boston correspondent, which states that there is in some of the London papers, received by the Hibernia an extract of a letter from Mosul of very great interest. The substance of this extract is, that the Tivary Nestorians, who had been driven across the Yab, being reinforced by the tribes among whom they had taken refuge, had recrossed the river, recovered Ardshah and other villages, driven the Kurds from the greater part of the Tivary country, and seized several of the mountain passes by which alone the country can be invaded. It is to be hoped that the next arrival may confirm this intelligence, and that the hearts of Christians may be rejoiced by hearing that the interesting people have been preserved from the fury of their persecutors.—Conn. Courant. British Gold.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express says that certain persons in England are ready to contribute any amount of money in extending free trade relations in this country, by the introduction of gold and silver coins.

Spoiled Children.—Those troublesome juveniles, burlesquely denominated by some body as "angels upon earth," are described in a late London periodical to the following effect:—If any parents should recognize the resemblance of their own offspring in the sketch, they should immediately set about a reformation either in the nursery government, or in the parental regime. Another species of angel, which we doubt not is known to most of our readers, will be found in mamma's angel-boy, or papa's angel girl; but if any be innocent of this knowledge, we strongly recommend him to remain so. Let no lady, with a decent gown on her back, suffer one of them to sit beside her at dessert, for the least to be expected is, that the angel will wipe its sticky fingers on her sleeve, while she will escape well if a whole glass of wine is not thrown over her lap into the bargain. These angels, too, take possession of every one's trunkets, no matter how valuable. They make a couch of a morning visitor's hat, stir the fire with his cane, put his eye glass into their mouths, and will do their best to get possession of and of course to break, his fifty guinea Bouquet. Angels, too, have a monstrous knack of riding on a gentleman's knee, kicking his shins, and if very young, poking his eyes out with their abominable little fingers. Angels of this class make a point of handling every thing within their reach, breaking China, over-setting ornaments worse than a monkey, and they kill or maim all sorts of pet animals that cannot defend themselves; they tread upon cat's tails, pull the feathers out of the canary's wings, take the gold fish out of the globe to see what makes them open their mouths, and then leave them to die on the carpet. For these and sundry other reasons, a wise person will cut without mercy all and sundry mammals who bring their angel children out to visiting with them; just as they do those pests of society who keep about them angels—angel dogs, angel macaws, and angel apes. Right of Search.—The Boston Post says:—"The retaliatory exercise of the right of search, which the Commander of the French naval squadron on the coast of Africa openly avowed, made John Bull grumble. The Commander, Commodore Baudouin, thus avowed his motive to a captain of one of the British vessels, who was 'visited,' and detained." "The French captain told me that he was well aware of the innocent and necessary employment of the Kroonmen on board my vessel, but that he wished to give the English a lesson on these subjects, in order that they might learn the inconvenience of being treated themselves as they so often treated others." This is the same sort of lesson the English received from Spain, but which they seem to have forgotten. The citizen king, entrapped into a treaty that does no honor to his shrewdness, is determined to take a most capital method to nullify it—simply by dealing out reciprocity, and this new lesson, undoubtedly, will teach John Bull his manners." Gen. Robinson died recently in Vermont, aged 99. He had seven brothers who fought at the well known battle of Bennington, in 1777, and stood by General Stark, when he addressed the soldiers at the close of the war. General Robinson held the office of Constable for fifteen years—then Sheriff, and finally Marshall of the United States. Mr. PROFFITT, U. S. Minister to Rio de Janeiro, arrived at that place in the U. S. Ship Levant on the 1st of November. Death of Missionaries.—A letter just received from my brother, N. Brown, dated "Sibsbagar, July 14, 1843," contains the melancholy intelligence of the death of three missionary sisters—Mrs. Simons, of Burmah, Mrs. Constock, of Arrakan, and Mrs. Dean, of China. W. G. B. [Voice of Freedom.] From an official return just presented to the Government of Great Britain it appears that since the year 1829, no less than forty-five thousand new houses, forming seven hundred and fifty new streets and squares, have been erected, or are in the course of building, in London and its suburbs. It is stated that the ear, with the Governor's Message, went from Lancaster to Philadelphia, (67 miles,) in one hour and fifty-seven minutes. The Pennsylvania publishes a list of thirty-eight locofoco papers which are favorable to Henry A. Muhlenberg for Governor, and sixty which are favorable to Francis R. Shunk. It seems to be the general impression that Mr. Muhlenberg will receive the nomination. A great many persons are now as soon as is discovered. To persist in wrong is absolutely folly. Can it be degrading to acknowledge that we have discovered the truth? An hour's industry will do more to better cheerfulness, suppress evil rumors, and retrieve your affairs than a month's idleness.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. (Concluded from last week.) The revenue derived from the public works during the past fiscal year, although not realizing the estimates which were formed at the commencement of the year, have yielded a very handsome profit to the Commonwealth over the expenditures required for their maintenance. The report of the Canal Commissioners which will be laid before you, and to which your particular attention is invited, exhibits in detail the receipts and expenditures upon the several lines of canal and railroad. By that document it appears, that from the early closing of the canal by ice in the latter part of 1842, and its late opening from the same cause in the following spring, the navigable season of 1843 was rendered about eight weeks shorter than that of the previous year. A combination, likewise, took place among the boatmen on the Delaware division, which existed for several weeks, putting a stop to transportation, and causing a loss of revenue to the Commonwealth of not less than \$30,000. Notwithstanding these impediments, added to that experienced from the high floods on the Juniata in September last, the tolls amount to \$1,017,341 12, being an increase over the receipts of 1842 of \$77,627 43. An abstract of the receipts and expenditures on the several lines exhibits the following result:

	Expenditures	Receipts
Main Line	\$125,036 92	\$857,212 91
Delaware Division	22,553 92	92,265 41
Susquehanna, North & West Branches	59,226 80	62,206 05
Beaver, Shenango & French Creek	15,410 82	6,156 71
	\$622,228 36	\$1,017,341 12
Deduct expenditures	592,228 36	592,228 36
Excess of receipts over expenditures		425,112 76
Deduct drawback on flour and pork		42,136 80
Add increase of stock on Columbia Railroad		9,481 38
Clear profit of the works for 1843		\$422,456 34

The increase and decrease of tolls on the different lines, as compared with 1842, were as follows:

	Decrease	Increase
Main Line	2,193 57	94,265 41
Delaware Division		
Susquehanna, North and West Branches	16,905 08	
Beaver, Shenango and French Creek	536 28	16,636 03
Increase in 1843		\$77,627 43

And, on the same lines, the excess of receipts over expenditures and all liabilities, is as follows:

	Receipts	Liabilities
Main Line	\$19,220 70	69,711 49
Delaware Division		2,979 56
Susquehanna, North & West Branches		49,711 49
Beaver, Shenango and French Creek		9,254 11
Excess of expenditures over receipts		9,254 11
Total excess of receipts over expenditures		\$482,657 84

From these statements it appears that, with the exception of the small excess on the Susquehanna and North and West Branch Divisions, the profits upon the year's business, have been derived from the Main line and the Delaware Division. The last named division has yielded a profit of five per cent. upon the cost of its construction, which but for the loss of revenues sustained from the combination among the boatmen before referred to and interruption from breaches, would have been increased to over seven per cent. The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad exhibits a very gratifying result. The clear profits of the road over expenditures and liabilities the past year amount to \$202,906 65—equal to about five per cent. on the original cost of the railway and the motive power department. In pursuance of the provisions of the act of the 7th March, 1843, a charter was issued on the 10th day of June last to the Erie Canal Company. The Company is vigorously prosecuting the work, and gives fair promise of its early completion. That portion of the division from the Ohio River to the town of New Castle, according to the terms of the charter, remains in the possession of the Commonwealth, until the completion of the whole line. A large portion of the expenditures on it during the year, was caused by repairs to the works since transferred. It is evident from the foregoing abstracts, and from a review of the details contained in the Canal Commissioners' report, that the Main line and Delaware Division, can at all times, be made sources of profitable revenue to the Commonwealth, by the exercise of a proper vigilance over the disbursements. Much has been done towards introducing a system of strict economy, and dispensing with officers, agents and laborers, whose service tends only to swell the amount of expenditures. If the system thus begun be carried out and perfected, all doubt must vanish as to the value of these two portions of the public works when considered as means of revenue. To the more general introduction of section boats, in consequence of the State having purchased trucks for their conveyance over the two railroads, may not be too strongly commended to your consideration.

crease of tolls and tonnage on the Main line. The experiment has been fully tested to the satisfaction of the most sanguine friends of the system of individual competition in the carrying trade. These boats during the past year have prevented combinations, reduced the price of freights, increased the amount of tolls and tonnage, and given to our Main line a character for cheapness in transportation, which must make it the principal avenue to a market between the waters of the West and the Eastern Atlantic cities. A system of transportation which in its incipient state, has been productive of the greatest benefits, and which is so closely identified with the prosperity of the improvements of the Commonwealth, is entitled to the fostering care of the Legislature. In 1843, the amount of tolls paid by section boats was \$114,227 47, of which \$16,651 65 was for the use of the State trucks. To give efficiency to the system; to meet the demands consequent upon the continued increase in the number of section boats; and to prevent unnecessary delays at the railroad stops, an increase in the number of trucks of trucks has become absolutely necessary. As these additional trucks will be required at the opening of the spring business, the expectation is entertained that an early appropriation will be made to that object. Such an appropriation will give an impetus to the spring trade, by giving assurances of promptness in the delivery of produce, goods and merchandise; hold out inducements to further increase of section boats; place the system on a permanent basis; and insure to the Commonwealth all the advantages which must necessarily result from this improved mode of transportation over our disjointed lines of canal and railroad. I would further recommend that the appropriation be made direct, and not made payable out of tolls for the use of trucks, so as to enable the Canal Commissioners to make the purchase on more economical terms than can otherwise be done, and to free the rates of toll, and the method of keeping the accounts, from their present complexity. I will refer you to my message, returning without the Executive sanction, a bill entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company from Philadelphia to Pittsburg," for my views in relation to the expediency of selling or transferring the public improvements to private companies. I deem it, however, proper to add, that although my own judgment on this subject is perfectly clear, yet if a second Legislature deem it advisable to concur with the former, providing for this sale or transfer, I do not know that I will consider the duty incumbent on me of offering further resistance to this project, provided sufficient safeguards be established to protect the public against frauds and collisions in the sale, and to ensure a proper regard for the public interests, on the part of those into whose hands they are subsequently to be transferred. No report has been made by the Commissioners named in the act entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company," passed 13th of April last; nor am I in possession of any official information in relation to the same. On the subject of the Banks I have little to recommend. My views in relation to the system have been heretofore expressed, and do not need reiteration. Most if not all the solvent institutions have now resumed specie payments; and, taught by past experience, it is hoped they will so regulate their business, and circumscribe their liabilities within the bounds of prudence, that we shall not see a recurrence of the pecuniary embarrassments which have for some years past distressed the community. The gradual restoration of public and private confidence, will enable the solvent institutions of the State to furnish a currency as fast as required by the wants of the country, which will be redeemable in specie on demand. As no bank charter will expire during the remainder of the present executive term, there will be no necessity for enacting laws for their renewal at present. The practice of renewing acts of incorporation long before the expiration of existing charters, is manifestly wrong, even where it may eventually be considered proper to continue them. Under present circumstances, I think it would not be right to embarrass the administration of my successor, by prematurely legislating upon subjects that will belong to that period of the administration of the government. The situation of the country and its business certainly does not require the granting of any bank charters. Believing that the evils of banking are corrected by the good sense of the community, I congratulate the Legislature upon the prospect of being relieved from the immediate consideration of the subject for the present session at least. The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will exhibit their condition in detail. Every thing calculated to advance the interest of this most important branch of our public institutions, cannot be too strongly commended to your consideration. The annual report of a Bishop,

morality, and civil liberty itself, are dependent upon the cherishing aid and enlightened support imparted to our Common Schools and higher Seminaries of learning. Here must be implanted the seeds of virtue, of intelligence, and of all that confers distinction upon our citizens. The report of the Adjutant General will be laid before you. I took occasion, on the 14th of March, to say that "our militia system is a tax, to a considerable amount, upon the State Treasury, which might be considerably lessened if the Adjutant General were charged with the duty of personally superintending the system in its detail, and properly compensated therefor." In every annual message since, I have urged the importance of some attention to this subject. The office of Adjutant General has been filled for several years by a gentleman of great practical knowledge and experience, who has devoted much time and attention to the discharge of its duties; and it has been a matter of regret that his suggestions have not had the weight with the Legislature, to which they were so justly entitled. By the legislation of the last few years, one description of persons after another has been exempted from the payment of fines, until the amount received at the Treasury, during the past year, falls short of the expenses the sum of \$42,448 50. This state of things is so palpably wrong, that nothing more is required than to bring the facts to your notice, to ensure an early correction of the evil.

Pennsylvania has a force of upwards of thirty-five thousand volunteers, that will compare with any troops in this or any other country. I cannot too earnestly recommend them to the fostering care of the Legislature. Under the act of the 24th March last, entitled "An Act to create permanently the office of State Printer," Isaac G. McKinley and Hutter and Bigler have claimed to be State Printers; the former to do the English, and the latter to do the German printing, of the Commonwealth. The language of the Act of Assembly seemed to me to render the validity of this election doubtful, and I caused the question to be submitted to the Attorney General, whose opinion on the subject is here with transmitted to the Legislature. I concurred with him, and accordingly declined to approve the bonds tendered, informing the parties that the whole matter would be submitted to the early attention of the Legislature. Had the parties interested reason to complain of the course pursued by the Executive, they might have applied to the Supreme Court, during its session at Harrisburg, for a writ of mandamus, directing the Governor to approve their bonds, which was a mere ministerial duty, unless he could show some legal reason for his refusal. I was at all times ready to have met this issue before that tribunal, and have at no time entertained a doubt of the result, or propriety of my course.

In addition to the legal argument presented by the Attorney General, which I regard as unanswerable, there are some other circumstances connected with that election, which makes it peculiarly necessary that they should be brought to your most serious consideration. The election was postponed from time to time, from the 27th day of March, the third day after the passage of the law, and on which, according to its provisions, it should have taken place, to the 12th day of April, on which, according to the certificate presented to me, it was made. During this interval of time, and before the day on which the election was consummated, I have been informed, and have good reason to believe, that negotiations were entered into and completed between the said Isaac G. McKinley, Hutter & Bigler and other persons, supposed to have influence with Members of the Legislature, by which large sums of money were paid or contracted to be paid, by the individuals elected, to those persons, for their aid and influence in procuring their election. In some instances, as I have been assured, the sums paid, or contracted to be paid, depended upon the number of votes procured by the contracting parties for the successful candidates; and thus was exhibited a scene of scandalous bargaining and selling, alike disgraceful to the parties concerned, and dangerous to the purity of elections. It is not to be presumed that this scheme of office purchasing was known to any member of the Legislature; for, if it had been, the parties concerned would, I have no doubt, been exposed and consequently been defeated. As this transaction more immediately concerns the purity and honor of the Legislature itself, I need only call your attention to these circumstances, and have no doubt you will feel it to be your duty to institute a thorough investigation into the frauds thus practised upon the Legislature, to procure an election. Should the facts, upon examination, be found to be as I have the strongest reason to think they are, can it be, that a single member of the Legislature will recognize the validity of an election thus procured? Let such means to accomplish their purposes, and there is an end to all confidence and respect for our Legislature. It is one of the elementary principles of every enlightened system of jurisprudence, that fraud vitiate every contract into which it enters; and, in every state of competition, these contracts are arrested as soon as the fraud is discovered. There can be no fraudulent practice more odious than one like this, striking at the purity of legislation, and I am confident the representatives of the people will apply a thorough corrective the instant they are made acquainted with the facts.

No inconvenience has arisen thus far, nor detriment to the public interest, from my refusal to approve the bonds offered by the individuals claiming to have been elected. The portion of the law, therefore, pointing out the mode of electing State Printers, not having been complied with, the matter rests with you to make such provisions on this subject, as you believe the public welfare requires. The frauds practiced upon the public by some of those persons entrusted with the public printing, the last few years, are too palpable and notorious to pass unnoticed, and whatever measures the Legislature may think proper to adopt, will, I trust, provide security against their recurrence. It is no disparagement to her sister States to assume, that Pennsylvania, in her geographical position, and in her mineral and agricultural resources, is surpassed by none in the Union. Her population, for hardy and effectual industry, presents a model worthy of all praise, and this industry devoted to a constant development of her vast mineral wealth, cannot fail, in good time, to produce the most astonishing results.

There is hardly a mountain or valley within her borders, that does not abound in deposits of coal or iron. Our canals & railroads penetrate almost every one of these mineral regions, and furnish them with a cheap & ready highway to market. If those entrusted with the guardianship of the public welfare, are but true to their trust, the day is not far distant, when Pennsylvania must become the great workshop of the American Union, for the production of coal and iron, and the fabrics constructed from these materials. If these great interests are surrendered to some imaginary, theoretic, Arcadian scheme of free trade, we may still continue to serve as hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign capitalists and artisans, and our incalculable mineral deposits may lie useless for ages. I trust, however, the people of this Commonwealth will never be seduced into a sacrifice of their dearest rights.

The policy of standing by her own interests has been, for the last half century, too deeply fixed in Pennsylvania, to be abandoned without a struggle; and those of her public servants who would advise the surrender of any of the staple productions, without the fostering succor of the Government, will soon find on how mistaken an estimate of popular feeling they have relied. It is idle to talk of reciprocity of trade, when England will not receive our flour under a prohibitory duty of less than three dollars per barrel—for us to receive her coal and iron free, or nearly so, of duty.

Free trade and reciprocity of duty, like the golden rule are beautiful and benign in theory, and if universally carried out in practice, would render mankind better and more acceptable to their Maker; but, unhappily, this obligation is voluntary, and is assumed only by the less crafty and grasping of men and nations who are used for their own ends by the rest. This fundamental truth is taught by all history, and was familiar to our fathers. Come what may, we cannot desert the standard of Pennsylvania, and I, for one, have battled under it too long to see it struck without a manly effort to uphold it. If we are true to ourselves, and those who come after us, but do their duty without shrinking, Pennsylvania will soon be placed in her true position.

Our agriculturists, manufacturers, mechanics, and every class of citizens, are alike interested in a steadfast adherence to the policy of protecting and encouraging our own peculiar State productions; for on this policy rests our hopes of future greatness and independence. A permanent home consumption is, after all, the only market on which our farmers and other producers can always depend for a steady demand for their commodities, without the fluctuation of price that will ever attend foreign markets. It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you, in giving the most effective support to it, both in our domestic and national legislation, so far as may be compatible with our duty.

I am not aware of any other subject that requires to be specially brought to your notice, although there are a number of minor importance, referred to in my former messages, on which no legislative action has been taken. I have discharged my duty by submitting them to the consideration of the representatives of the people, and shall be ready, at all times, to unite with them in the adoption of such measures in relation to them and other matters, as are deemed conducive to the public good.

DAVID R. PORTER,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, January 9, 1844.

A Brutal Witness.—The Providence Chronicle says that one of the persons arrested for the murder of Mr. Sprague had a dog which was kept confined after his master's arrest and added—

The dog, belonging to Nicholas, allusions to which we have made heretofore as having been probably with the murderers at the time the deed was done, and which has been in custody, was this morning lost. He appeared at once to miss his master and went to the house in search of him.

Not finding the object of his search, he ran off on the track made from his master's house to the swamp, and thence went to the rock near the spot where the murder was committed. Thence he proceeded to pass over the whole ground of the murder, sniffing about, and then took the track back to the swamp, where the gun and coat were found, and thence back to Goddard's house.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

On Accounts—Messrs. Bailey, Wilcox, Quay, Foulkrod and Elvaugh.
Pensions and Gratuities—Black, Gargas, Mullet, Heckman and Elvaugh.
Judiciary—Kiddier, Al Lanahan, Kline, Sullivan and Hughes.
Militia—Wilcox, Dargie, Hill, Eyer and Craig.
Finance—Dunham, Crabb, Bailey, Quay and Heckman.
Education—McLannan, Stewart, Dimock, Speckman and Chapman.
Roads and Bridges—Horton, Dimock, Quay, Sherman and Babitt.
Internal Improvement—Farrelly, Sherwood and Babitt.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Feely, Hill, Horton, Elvaugh and Heckman.
To Compare Bills—Gargas, Bailey, Foulkrod, Babitt and Quay.
Election Districts—Dimock, Kline, Gargas, Kline and Feely.
Corporations—Hill, Sullivan, Crabb, Heckman and Steigere.
Vice and Immorality—Craig, Heckman, Black, Hill and Speckman.
Estates and Executors—Steriger, Stewart, Chapman, Kline and Champey.
Finance—Champey, Farrelly, Dargie, Penman and Hughes.
Private Claims for Damages—Dargie, Dimock, Steriger, Sullivan and Al Lanahan.
Library—Penman, Crabb and Dimock.
Public Buildings—Eyer, Kline, Horton and Penman.
Retrenchment and Reform—Sullivan, Hill, Craig, Black and Sherwood.
Printing—Champey, Hughes, Steriger, Sullivan and Penman.
Tariff—Black, Stewart, Chapman, Crabb and Horton.

Standing Committees of the House.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Rounfort, Brackenridge, Butler, Macmanus, Cooper, Toland and Smith of Derks.
Judiciary—Messrs. Brackenridge, Dunlap, Brady, McFadden, Smith of Berks, Whitman, Smith of Chambersburg, Cooper and Bond.
Claims—Messrs. Shattock, Brook, Elliott, Hack, Dickey, Moore and Hammer.
Agriculture—Messrs. Pottinger, Sturgeon, Gould, Sankey, Cook, Farrelly and Heck.
Pensions and Gratuities—Picking, Morgan, Carson, McKewen, Snyder, Gibson and Blair.
Domestic Manufactures—Toland, Wilson, Hill, Nicholson, Elliott, Kaufman and Adams.
Accounts—Long, Cummings, Stine, Ireland, Bright, Conner and Shaw.
Education—Butler, Herman, Porter, Trege, Smith of Wyoming, Edson and Lanning.
Vice and Immorality—Morgan, Snyder, Jordan, Eckles, Urban, Dickey and McKinley.

Minor Committees.

Wilson, Strauss and Tustin.
Election Districts—Boal, Brooker, Knox, Bennett, Dotts, Hinchman and Hill.
Banks—Committee of Butler, Coleman, Parke, Merrifield, Herman, Lawrence, and McCarty.
Estates and Executors—Macmanus, Straub, Evans, Kugler, Whitman, McFadden and Carson.
Roads and Bridges—Bailey, O'Brien, Bishop, Brush, Carpenter, Musser and Thompson.
Corporations—Hinchman, Fatzinger, Bachman, Smith of Philadelphia, Smith of Monroe, Shandell, Weber and McWilliams.
Lands—Kuster, Linton, Ambrose, Edson, Smith of Lancaster, Cummings, of Fayette, and Porter.
Compare Bills—Bright, Coleman, Herr, Gibson and Straub.
Printing—Rounfort, Stine and Ambrose.
Library—Deal, Knox and Trege.
Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements—Tustin, O'Bryan, Trege, Straub, Dunlap, Sturgeon, Weber, Merrifield, Blair, Cook, Linton, Long and Moore.

Massachusetts.—There being no choice of Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the people at the late annual election in Massachusetts, the duty of electing those officers devolved on the State Legislature, and was performed by that body on Monday last by the election of George N. Briggs to the office of Governor, and of John Reed as Lieutenant Governor. Both these gentlemen are favorably known to our readers, as having formerly been Representatives in Congress.

The result of the ballot in the House for the choice of two candidates to be sent from the Senate was as follows: Mr. Briggs 187, Mr. Norton 136, Mr. Sewell 4.—*Nat. Int.*

Arkansas.—The Whigs of this State have gone manfully to work to carry it for HARRY OF THE WEST. They are in high spirits, and meetings are called in every county to appoint delegates to a State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices and an electoral ticket.—*St. Louis New Era.*

Rapid sale of the Bible.—It is said that the whole edition of ten thousand copies of Harper's Pictorial Bible has been disposed of, and that there is a constantly increasing demand for it. It speaks well for the taste of the people, that they are so liberally disposed to encourage the most costly and magnificent work ever published in this country.

Aged Twins.—It is stated in the *Baltimore Gazette*, that Elsha and Abijah Sibley, twin brothers, are now living in the town of Dana, Mass., who were eighty-five years old last August. They have long lived within eighty rods of each other, and enjoyed a good reputation for honesty and integrity.

Oyster Trade.—The *Washington Times*, states that there is a company in the West who propose the trade in oysters to the extent of sixty to one hundred thousand dollars into the State of Md.

They got as far as St. Louis, and spread around through all the West. They are sent packed below, and generally reach St. Louis about as good as when they leave Baltimore, except that some of them get what color and bloominess is lost.

According to a census recently taken, the number of white males in the State of Ohio, over the age of 21 years, was 321,338, being an increase in four years of 31,471. At this rate of increase, the population of Ohio in 1850 will exceed 500,000.

Awful Accident.—The *Charlestown Va. Free Press* gives the particulars of a fatal accident which occurred to Francis Marion Magill, formerly of Baltimore county, in the mill of Mr. James W. Osborne, of that county. The deceased was stepping over a box containing a conveyor, consisting of a shaft armed with iron and wooden pins, inserted spirally around it, when by a misstep he placed his right foot in the box. The pins at the revolving shaft caught his leg at the ankle, and drew the limb in and under between the shaft and the box, by which all the skin, flesh and blood vessels, in a word the whole posterior half of the limb was torn off, from the ankle to the hip, so as to show the bones of the limb naked their entire length. The mill was immediately stopped, and a few hours afterwards his leg was amputated close to his body, and although but little blood was lost in the operation, he died the same evening.

Melancholy.—A private letter from Michigan, received by the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, states that on the morning of the 25th December (Christmas) the two youngest sons of General J. W. Brown, and nephews of the late Major General Jacob Brown (U. S. Army) were drowned in the river Raisin, at Tecumseh, Michigan. They left the house of their father, unknown to the family, in company with some of their juvenile companions, and all went to the ice, some forty rods from the house, when the eldest, Patterson, a lad in his 13th year, told his companions to remain and he would find a good place to skate. He ran out on the ice skates some thirty rods, when the ice gave way and let him in. His little brother, Mason Kirby, in his 11th year, ran to his assistance, contrary to the urgent request of his companions. But he rushed to the rescue of his brother, and with him found a watery grave. The alarm was immediately given, and their father and two elder brothers arrived within four or five minutes after they had sunk in ten feet water. The eldest brother dived immediately for them and brought up the body of Patterson. The body of the other son was also recovered, but in both cases not before life was extinguished.

Epidemic.—A fatal epidemic, it is said, prevails in the West India Islands; more direful in its effects, wider spread, and more severe in every way than it had been remembered to be on any former occasion; and the fever, at the latest dates, continued to rage with unabated violence, and fresh victims were daily sacrificed to this insatiable enemy. The epidemic, so far as the accounts have yet been received, seems to confine its ravages to St. George's only, which is the most important and most populous Island in the group. Almost every family in it have been laid prostrate, and there are but few in the Island who have not had to mourn the loss of friends and relatives.

The Mormons.—The Mormons have recently held a meeting at Nauvoo, at which they resolved that "Joe Smith is not guilty of any charge made against him by the State of Missouri." The city authorities have passed an ordinance directing the imprisonment for life of any person who shall come within the corporate limits of Nauvoo with a legal process for the arrest of Joe Smith, for any offence committed by him in Missouri during the Mormon difficulties. The Prophet Joe has also declared that he considers it his duty, as Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion and militia of Illinois, to enforce said ordinance.

A Real Reform.—The people of Michigan at the late election, have ratified, by a vote of ten to one, an amendment of their constitution, providing that no act of the legislature borrowing money shall be valid unless submitted to, and sanctioned by a majority of the people; and that such an act shall not embrace but one subject; and that the money borrowed shall be applied to no other object. The amendment, however, reserves to the legislature the power to borrow to defray the actual current expenses of the State government.

England Loses Two Vessels in a Day.—The *Year* remarks: "Strange as this assertion may seem, it would nevertheless appear to be borne out by the following well authenticated statement: 'On the 18th not fewer than 500 merchant ships, or a fourteenth part of the whole number of ships belonging to the British dominions, including the plantations, were either lost or driven ashore! Last year the number of lost vessels was about 700.'"

The *St. Augustine (Florida) News* says that a slave who had been caught in that harbor. It is the first time they have been known to visit that neighborhood.

Reduction of Postage.—The Senate of the New York Legislature has passed a resolution unanimously instructing the members of Congress to vote for a reduction of the rates of postage. The committee appointed at the meeting held in Philadelphia, have procured several thousand subscribers to a petition, and will deliver it to Congress at Washington in the course of a few days.

Newspaper Law.—In a case of a suit for fraud, the Georgia courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or going away and leaving it unopened, until all arrears are paid, are prima facie evidence of an intentional fraud.

From Hayti.—More Insurrections.—The effort of the colored race in Hayti to re-establish their Government on a permanent basis continues to be attended with difficulties—originating, probably, in the repulsion that seems to exist between the pure blacks and those of less unequivocal complexion, in whose blood there is more or less admixture of the Caucasian race. Capt. Barnard, of the *brig Osney*, in twenty-one days from Aux Cayes, reports that on the 5th of December there was a large gathering of the disaffected blacks about fifteen miles from that city. General Revere sent one of his aids to ascertain the purpose of their assembling, but they, instead of respecting his mission, committed such violence upon him that he died soon after. General Revere then marched against the insurgents, attacked and routed them, taking their leader prisoner. The latter was shot at once, and when Captain Barnard sailed all was quiet. A French fleet had arrived at Port au Prince.

Extensive Forgeries.—A pork dealer in Cincinnati, named Moore, is reported to have committed forgeries on sundry commercial houses to the amount of about \$190,000! He is said to have been an exquisite of the first class; and dashed about the "Queen City" in magnificent style all last summer. Unfortunately he has made his escape, leaving his dupes to mourn over their credulity.

Awful Extremity.—An amusing fright occurred last Wednesday night, on board of the steamer *New Haven*, while she was lying to in New London, in a gale of wind. While nearly all on board were asleep in their berths, a passenger was attacked with the night mare. He made a most hideous noise, crying "murder! fire!" and threw the rest of the passengers into a fright the most laughable that can be imagined. One or two hundred of them leaped from their berths, some in a state of nature, some with a sheet hanging to the shoulders, and some without. They rushed through the cabin and upon deck, crying "fire! fire!" at the top of their voices, and had not the captain and his officers been possessed of a good deal of presence of mind, some serious accident would have happened.

Wolves in Maine.—The *Portland Advertiser* publishes the following extract of a letter dated January 1st: "Wolves are very numerous upon this (the Narragansett) river. They are destroying the deer very rapidly. Carcasses are found in all directions in the woods. A wolf was caught at Beddington a week or two since, three feet two inches in height, six feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and weighing about one hundred pounds. The howling in the night is represented to be tremendous by every one who passes the night in the woods. They are not unfrequently seen by those travelling up and down the river. Nine were seen together near the settlement in Beddington last week. It is probable that when they shall have thinned out the deer pretty thoroughly, the sheep-folds, &c. near the seaboard will suffer."

Lake Erie is entirely clear of ice—an unusual event at this season of the year. The schooner arrived at Buffalo on the 3d instant from Cleveland, with a full cargo. The present mild winter is thus noticed by the *New York Express*: "Extraordinary Winter.—We have conversed with a gentleman just from Detroit, and who has travelled constantly during the past eight days, who states that from Detroit to the Falls, on the Oneida side, the ground is entirely bare, and no snow is to be seen. He came the whole way, in a wagon, from the Falls to within a few miles of Schenectady, and saw no snow on his route. The whole country west and north of Little Falls, for hundreds of miles, is free from snow, an extraordinary circumstance."

From Schenectady to Poughkeepsie there is good sleighing, from the latter place to this city the River is open and the steamboats run regularly. Young women are being employed in all sorts of duties now in Paris. They are even assuming the places of clerks in counting-houses. GRANT, in his new work, says: "Indeed, the young Parisian women are becoming to be trained as clerks for banking and commercial houses. They are found to be staidier and more attentive than young men. In one of the first and wealthiest banking houses in Paris you may now see every day two interesting daughters of the principal partner, one of them eighteen years of age and the other twenty, at work at their desks during business hours, and discharging their duties as clerks with despatch, correctness, and cheerfulness. Indeed, the plan is working so well that the government itself is beginning to employ young females in the public offices."

Martin Van Buren.—That Mr. Van Buren will be the "democratic" candidate for the Presidency at the approaching election, none can doubt who take an occasional glance at the signs of the times. The *Pennsylvania*—the leading organ of the democracy in this State—says, "the democratic party will take no other for their head in the coming Presidential struggle, except the individual whom they prefer—with whom they fell, and with whom they hope to rise."

The Van Buren Intelligencer.—(Ariz.) The *snake* issues through fissures in the Kansas says that the Cherokee Indians are about to lay off a city at Table-mountain, the present seat of Government of the Cherokee Nation.

The Staten Island Murder.—The *New York Sun* of Monday last publishes a statement purporting to be a confession by Mrs. Polly Bodine, the woman charged with the murder of Capt. Houseman's wife and child on Staten Island. She pleads entire ignorance of the murder until informed of it by White, the apothecary. He, it is alleged by Mrs. Bodine, perpetrated the murder, and then divulged the fact to her. The Sun of the same day also contains a letter from White, in which he, as a matter of course, solemnly declares his innocence of all participation in the murder.

An American Volcano.—A Georgia paper says that there is a mountain in Rabun county, near the Carolina line, that is now throwing out large quantities of very black dense smoke, and manifests the appearance of being volcanic. Those who have visited this mountain, say that the smoke issues through fissures in the rocks, and that there is a continued rumbling sound like low distant thunder, constantly heard in the bowels of the mountain.

Massachusetts.—The elections for members of Congress in the Third, Sixth and seventh Districts of Massachusetts, have resulted in the choice of two of the whig candidates, viz: The Hon. Osmyn Baker, in the Sixth District, and the Hon. Julius Rockwell, in the Seventh District. In the Third District the Hon. Amos Abbott, Whig, received about 150 votes less than all the other candidates. Of course there was no choice. A seventh trial must therefore take place.

In a Quandary.—The Locofocos of this State are in great tribulation and confusion since Mr. Buchanan has concluded not to be their next President. They are wandering about like sheep without a shepherd—some for Van Buren, some for Cass, some for Johnson, and some for Cullum. The unceremonious withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from the course, instead of removing any of the elements of discord from the party as he seemed to flatter himself it would, has added ten-fold to their difficulty. They think it was an attempt to transfer them to Van Buren whom they never liked, but whom they now see to be the candidate of their party. It will go hard with them to support the man whom they have so often repudiated.—*Lancaster Union.*

A Good Collection.—A new Methodist Church of Jersey city was duly dedicated on Monday—the Rev. Messrs. Pitman, Livingston and Maffit officiated during the day and evening. The collection amounted to \$1050!

Turnpikes and Railroads.—We may pride ourselves upon our internal improvements, and doubt whether such a spirit was ever awakened until the 19th century. We have done nothing that approaches the ancients, unless in the application of steam. The Romans, 1600 years ago, had 1197 Cities in Italy; 1200 in France; 360 in Spain; 300 in Africa; 500 in Asia, with a population of one hundred and twenty millions. Public roads connected all those cities together, built of strata of sand, cement and large square stones; and these roads, many of which are now in decent repair, covered a space of 4000 English miles.

Whig Organization.—in the State of Virginia, is conceded to be more perfect at this time, than in any other State. The note of preparation is heard on all hands. Paul Jones, when the captain of the *Serapis* asked him if he had surrendered, replied—"No, we are just beginning to fight." The *New York Tribune* has adopted this language for the Whig party, and let it be borne on every breeze, say we.

Signs in the South.—We see with pleasure, says the *National Intelligencer*, strong signs in South Carolina of what is every point of honor but little inferior to a victory—we mean a gallant struggle. The Whigs are determined to dispute the State in the ensuing campaign. We further learn, from the admission of persons of the Calhoun party, that these Clay Clubs are running over the State like wildfire. Chrysom is spreading itself like their own pine tree, the long leaved pine, of which the seeds have wings and scatter themselves far and wide on the wind.

A citizen of Richmond, who descended the Mississippi river with Mr. CLAY, writes to the editor of the *Richmond Whig* that the Kentucky statesman will go from New Orleans to Mobile—thence through Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta, in Georgia, to Charleston—thence to visit Col. Preston, at Columbia—thence by Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C. to Norfolk and Portsmouth—thence by the Peninsula of the Eastern Shore of Virginia (Northampton and Accomac) to Wilmington, in Delaware.

Cold Weather.—At Boston, at sunrise on Tuesday, the thermometer was at seven degrees below zero. In the vicinity of Baltimore, Thursday morning, the thermometer stood at 16°. At Thomaston, Maine, on the 1st inst. the snow was three feet deep.

Non-Indebted States.—The States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Delaware, are entirely out of debt, and several of them have large surplus funds on hand.

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ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 15th, 1844.

COUNTY MEETING.

IN pursuance of a call issued by the State Committee, the *Democratic* citizens of Adams County—& all who are opposed to the present National and State Administrations, or desire a change of Rulers—are requested to assemble in County Meeting at the Court house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 23d day of January instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. to select one Representative and one Senatorial Delegate, to represent Adams County in the gubernatorial Convention to sit at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, and make such arrangements as may be deemed expedient to appoint a Delegate to the National Convention.

R. SMITH, Chairman of County Committee.

Jan. 1.

We are requested to mention, that the Rev. Mr. Jones will preach in the Independent Church, in Gettysburg, on Sunday the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock.

Suicide.

Henry Sheet, shoemaker, formerly of Gettysburg, committed suicide at his residence near Emmitsburg, about three weeks ago, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was interred.

A Puzzler.—The Mercersburg Visitor, giving an account of a late celebration in Marshall College by the Gethsean Literary Society, gives the order of exercises on the occasion, amongst which we find the following:

"Debate—Is the Monarchical or Republican the more stable form of government? Affirmative—D. A. Wilson, of Pa. Negative—G. W. Augustinbaugh, of Pa."

Will the Editor inform us which is the affirmative of the above question. We feel interested to know, as the first named young gentleman is a native of our County, and we should be pleased to see him ranged on the right side of the question.

A convention of Delegates favorable to the more proper observance of the Lord's Day, assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last, and were in session for several days. Upwards of 300 delegates were in attendance from various parts of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware, presided.

Ballooning—Mr. Wise.

Among the petitions presented to Congress on Tuesday last, was one by Mr. Wise, from JOHN WISE, of Lancaster, Pa. aeronaut, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the construction and outfit of an Aërostat, of one hundred feet diameter, made of substantial cotton drilling, &c. with which he pledges himself to circumnavigate the globe aerially in the space of thirty or forty days.

A man named Wesley M. Vey, was crushed to death on Saturday week, on the railroad between York and Baltimore, by being caught between the cars, while attempting to couple them.

Stuck Fast.—A few nights ago, near York, a negro man, feeling a strong propensity to be a shaver in some new-made Sausages at a farmer's house, ascended a cherry tree and made an attempt to get down the chimney. His hold slipped and he became jammed in the sooty passage. After some vain endeavors to extricate himself, he was obliged to "give tongue," which brought the farmer to the spot, who by tearing away part of the chimney relieved his ebonyship from his unpleasant situation.

Mrs. Madison.

On Monday last the House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution, appointing a committee to wait upon Mrs. Madison, widow of the Ex-President, to assure her that whenever it should be her pleasure to visit the House, that she be requested to take a seat with in the Hall. The committee attended to their duty, and on Wednesday reported a letter from Mrs. M. thanking them warmly for the marked respect thus tendered. Her letter was ordered to be printed.

Oregon Territory.

A very warm and interesting debate took place in the Senate of the United States on Monday, upon a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning negotiations about the Oregon Territory, in which Messrs. Allen, Archer, Morehead, Benton, Berrien, King, Rives, Buchanan and Crittenden, participated. The resolution was negatived, 31 to 14. In the course of the debate, it was mentioned that the English Government had concluded to send an Ambassador here in a few weeks to open negotiations upon the subject.

The Oregon.—The London Chronicle and Sun speak with great contempt of the American claim to ownership of the Oregon Territory, and consider it a second attempt to cheat them as they have already succeeded so admirably in doing by repudiating their debts.

The Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, as Judge of the Supreme Court, in the room of Judge Thompson, who has died.

The Senate, on Tuesday, rejected the nomination of Mr. STEVENSON, who was appointed during the recess, Secretary of the Land Office.

State Treasurer.

We learn from Harrisburg, that the present Treasurer, Jon MAIR, Esq. was re-nominated on Thursday evening by the Locofoco caucus, which renders his election pretty certain. He has been a good officer, and quite acceptable to those with whom he has transacted business. The election will take place to-day.

Canal Commissioners.

The new Board of Canal Commissioners met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and proceeded to draw which should serve three years, which two, and which one. It resulted as follows:

Wm. B. Foster, Jr. drew 3 years.
James Clark, " 2 "
Jesse Miller, " 1 "
James Clark, Esq. was elected President of the Board, and David Mitchell, Jr. of Bradford county, Secretary.

Lumber Investigation.

On Tuesday last the Governor sent in a Message to the Legislature, stating that he had suffered the bill of last session, appointing Messrs. Dallas and Meredith, of Philadelphia, to investigate the alleged bribery and corruption between the Banks, members of the Legislature and the Governor, in 1840, to become a law without his signature, and giving his reasons for withholding it. He says he is innocent of the charges, complains of "persecution," and "invites further investigation. This is all *slum*—why not sign the bill at once, and suffer the matter to be probed to the bottom?

Unpatented Lands.

A resolution was adopted in the House on Tuesday, instructing the Committee on Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "an act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed 10th April, 1835."

State Printer.

This subject has already given rise to a warm debate in both Houses of the Legislature; and a joint committee has been appointed to investigate the charges made by the Governor in his Message against the State Printer, with power to send for persons and papers. On the part of the Senate—Messrs. Champneys, Steriager, Pennington, Hughes and Sullivan. On the part of the House—Messrs. McPadden, M. Manus, Cooper, Rounfolt, Dunlap and Evans.

Mr. Cooper took part in the debate; and, in the course of his remarks observed, that when the matter was properly brought up before them, he would ask the indulgence of the House to give his views on the subject.

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

On Monday last, a joint resolution passed both branches of the Legislature, and was signed by the Governor, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their influence to procure the passage of a bill remitting the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall, at New Orleans.

A bill for this purpose has passed the House of Representatives of the U. States, and is now before the Senate.

The Sabbath.—Our Representatives.—A resolution was offered in the House of Representatives, to close the Hall on the Sabbath. After considerable discussion, the subject was indefinitely postponed, 53 to 45. *Chapter in the negative.*

Petitions have been presented to the House by Mr. COOPER, relative to Road Viaducts and Road Damages in the County of Adams.

On Monday last, Mr. COOPER introduced a bill entitled a further supplement to the act for acknowledging and recording of deeds. We do not know its provisions.

Gov. Porter has sent in four vetoes already of bills passed by the last Legislature, one of which was for the sale of the main line of the Public Works from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Anti-Slavery Memorial.

The House of Representatives is still warmly engaged in the discussion of the question as to receiving anti-slavery petitions. We can yet scarcely form an opinion as to the probable result.

District of Columbia.—Slavery.—On Thursday last the Committee on the District reported back a memorial which had been referred to them, from citizens of Lockport, N. Y. asking for the revision of the laws of the District, which the petitioners say, in the toleration of slavery and the slave-trade, are in violation of the true principles of the Government. The report of the Committee declares that the memorial is in violation of the 5th Rule of the House.

After some warm debate the resolution of the Committee was adopted, 115 to 50.

Madison River.—The House of Representatives have been engaged in a very animated discussion for some days, as to the improvement of the Navigation in the Western Waters by the General Government. It has arisen on the reception of that part of the President's Message, which had reference to this subject.

A Sign.

The following are very pertinent inquiries made by a gentleman, familiar with the sentiments of our people in regard to the Tariff, and acquainted with Mr. Van Buren's hostility in this matter, and a declaration of a moment, later under such a delusion as to think the Government would not be able to sustain its position.

From Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Adams-Sentinel.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Since my last, little has been done in the Legislature of a public or interesting character. The subject relative to the election of a State Printer was referred to a joint Committee of the Senate and House. It will probably do about as much as investigating committees usually do—meet and report the facts which every body knew before they were appointed. In this case, the Committee will perhaps be excusable if it should do no more—there being most likely but little more to do.

On Tuesday your Representative, Mr. COOPER, introduced resolutions proposing means for the Relief of the State, which were made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

[These resolutions will be found below.—Ed.]

On Wednesday, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Allegheny, offered counter resolutions. They assert, in effect, the duty of the State to pay its debts; but that it must do it by a resort to direct taxation.

In this movement the Whigs will have the Locos on the hip. If the issue which these resolutions form, be presented fairly to the people, the death-warrant of locofocoism is sealed. Party spirit, blind as it is, cannot fail to see the difference between these two measures. By the adoption of the measure proposed by Mr. Cooper's resolutions, the State debt would be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. By adopting the policy indicated by Mr. Breckennridge's resolutions, the State debt must be paid out of the pockets of the people, at the expense of overwhelming inconvenience to them, if not actual suffering. This question of Relief, is one on which parties in this State must sooner or later divide.

On Wednesday a resolution was adopted on the part of the House to proceed to the nomination of candidates for State Treasurer. On Thursday a number of nominations were made for that office. ROBERT SMITH, Esq. of Gettysburg, was nominated by Mr. Cooper. The locofocos will probably be able to elect on the first ballot, though it is not certain that they will.

None of the principal measures of the Session have as yet been introduced into either House.

Important Proposition.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, Mr. COOPER, of Adams, submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The State of Pennsylvania owes a debt of upwards of \$40,000,000, which is grievously embarrassing and burdensome to the people; AND WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Legislature, in the consideration of vindicating the suspected faith, and restoring the lost credit of the State, to provide means for the payment of the debt; AND WHEREAS, The already embarrassed condition of the people, and the common dictates of a sound policy, require that the means of payment should be drawn from sources the least burdensome; AND WHEREAS, the sale of the public improvements of the State, and the appropriation by Congress of so much of the public lands of the United States, or the proceeds thereof, to Pennsylvania, as rightly belong to her, would extinguish the State debt, and free the people from the oppression of taxation; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That honor, justice, humanity, as well as what we owe to our character as a people, unite in requiring that the faith of the State, pledged to its creditors at home and abroad, should be guaranteed by a speedy provision for the payment of the debt, and all arrears of interest; Therefore

Resolved, That the public improvements and property of the Commonwealth, embracing canals, railroads and stocks, should be sold; and that the committee of ways and means be, and are hereby required to report a bill authorizing the sale of the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law authorizing the issue of \$200,000,000 of stock, to be distributed amongst the several States, in proportion to the federal population, and to be payable by the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, which lands shall be pledged for the redemption of the stock so issued.

Resolved, That should the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be insufficient for the redemption of the stock in a reasonable time, that ways and means should then be raised by Congress, by levying such additional duties on foreign goods as may be necessary.

These resolutions were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Heavy Taxation!

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Allegheny, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were read & laid on the table. They are directly counter to Mr. Cooper's resolutions, and carry out the Governor's recommendation of "Augmented Taxation" (as the Intelligencer remarks) with a vengeance!

Whereas, The State of Pennsylvania has contracted a debt of \$40,000,000 by loans obtained chiefly for the purpose of internal improvement, adding to her lands increased prices, to her mineral and agricultural products enhanced values multiplying the opportunities and profits of industry and greatly enlarging the business and wealth of her commercial and manufacturing cities thus affording forever an ample remuneration to all her citizens in the possession of general advantage to the State notwithstanding the immediate profits of the works to which the money has been applied, have not realized previous expectations; And whereas the Commonwealth is thus brought under the highest obligation of morals, justice, honor and duty, for value received to discharge the interest at least of her debt with punctuality, and speedily to discharge the principal with her credit and character sustained throughout the civilized world;

Resolved, That the first principles of duty and obligation clearly point out to her citizens, that as matters now stand, and her obligations, it may be the decisive moment has arrived, when they must in the first instance look to and rely upon their own resources; and as the only safe and sure means of restoration to her credit, and to the discharge of her obligations, is by the sale of her lands, she be and she be required to sell her lands at once, and to apply the proceeds to the discharge of her debt.

And whereas, Also it must be apparent to all, that neither the sale of her public improvements nor any appeal to the general government, can present any immediate probable hope of timely relief, and presenting as they do to the State creditors, merely the unsubstantial tribute of hope deferred, evinces a disposition to put off the burden which justly rests upon ourselves, and ought to be relieved from our own resources, and in the very proposition itself affords new evidence to the world of a disposition, which, if persisted in, must inevitably destroy whatever remains of the character of the only great and patriotic Commonwealth. Therefore

Execution of Horn.

This wretched murderer was executed in the jail yard, at Baltimore, on Friday last, precisely at 22 minutes before 12 o'clock. He displayed great fortitude and composure during the whole of the awful preparation. He died in about four minutes, and remained suspended until 12 o'clock, when he was taken down, and his body subjected to galvanic experiments, after which it was given to his friends for interment.

The execution, it is said, was witnessed by not less than thirty thousand people, one-eighth of whom were females! The upper beam of the gallows was 14 feet above the wall, so that he could be distinctly seen by the immense multitude. Sheriff Tracy conducted the execution in person. After he was taken down, the rope was instantly cut into fragments by the crowd, each anxious to secure a portion of the precious relic!

Profit Rejected.

On Thursday night the Senate rejected, by a strong vote, the nomination of Mr. PROFIT as Minister to Brazil. He is now in that country; but his friend Tyler will have to give him "turning posts." Good-bye! They confirmed that of Dabney S. Carr, as Minister to Constantinople, and Mr. Roacher, as Minister to Portugal.

The instructive Resolutions in favor of an anti-slavery occupation of Oregon, passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Friday; and they will change the sentiment of the Columbia County, from Danville to Bloomsburg.

The twenty-three vacancies in the Senate of Massachusetts, have been filled by the Legislature with good and true Whigs; and the vacancies in the Senate of Maine have been filled by the Legislature with locofocos, of course.

Senator RIVES, of Virginia, has a long letter in the Richmond Whig, in which he declares his determination to support Henry Clay in preference to Van Buren.

Pittsburg.

Earle (Whig) is elected Mayor over Birmingham (dem) and Hay (indy). The Whigs have elected a majority in both branches of the Council.

In Allegheny City, Nixon (Whig) is elected Mayor by a majority of 212 over Barnett.

It is stated that General Hambright, collector on the Railroad at Lancaster, is a defaulter to a large amount; from \$10,000 to 20,000—but the exact sum is not given.

We cut the following from the Batavia Spirit of the Times of June 27, 1843. It clearly shows that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has attained a high reputation in Batavia, as well as in this city.

Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are affected with Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what it was "cracked up to be," the very best medicine to be found else will.

The above excellent Medicine is for sale in Gettysburg at the Drug and Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 25
Wheat,	30 to 1 00
Rye,	63 to 64
Corn,	37 to 42
Oats,	24 to 26
Cloverseed,	6 00 to 6 25
Beef Cattle,	2 75 to 4 75

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. Abraham Tristle, (of Peter) of Straban township, to Miss Catherine Walter, daughter of Mr. George Walter, sen., of Franklin township.

On the same day, by the same Mr. Keller, Thomas to Miss Anna Black—both of Menallen township.

On the same day, by Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., Mr. Christian Byers, to Miss Elizabeth Orner—both of Hamilton township.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, Mr. Jesse Kuller, of York county, to Miss Sarah Kindig, daughter of Mr. John Kindig, of Conango township, Adams county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas M. Gen. Mr. Charles Ziegler of Straban township, (formerly of Gettysburg) to Miss Margaret Jane Brothers, of Littlestown.

In Seneca county, Ohio, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. John PUGH, Mr. John H. Brinkerhoff, to Miss Estlin M. Goodrich, of Seneca county, Pa.

At the same place on the following day, by the same Mr. Samuel Goodrich, to Miss Florence H. Brinkerhoff—both of Seneca county, Ohio.

On the 24th inst. after a protracted illness of nine years, Mrs. MARIA MCGOWAN, wife of Mr. William Yetts, near Houdersburg, aged 50 years, died on the 21st day.

Happy was the day, and ended—All the mourning days are followed by joy and gladness and a new era of life.

There will be a special meeting of the York Springs Lyceum held at Petersburg Academy, on Monday, the 22d inst. at 7 o'clock, when a Lecture will be given by the Rev. T. M. RICE, of PA.

On the 24th inst. after a protracted illness of nine years, Mrs. MARIA MCGOWAN, wife of Mr. William Yetts, near Houdersburg, aged 50 years, died on the 21st day.

FOR RENT.

From the 1st day of April next.

THE CELEBRATED.

VIRGINIA MILLS,

Situate in Carroll's Tract, Hamilton township, Adams county, one mile from Millerstown, one of the richest portions of the County. The GRIST MILL is 3 stories high, there are two pair of burrs and one chopping stone; also one of Young's last patented Smut Machines. The whole is in the best order, and is equal to any Mill in the State. There is also

A SAW-MILL,

recently erected, and in good repair.

Application may be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

MARY MYERS, Ex^{te} of Henry Myers.

Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of L. F. COOPER, sen. of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Hamilton township.

JACOB HERRETER, Ex^{or}.

Jan. 15.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have this day purchased from JOHN HENRY CLOUSE, of Freedom township, the following property, to-wit: Two Bureaus, one Clock and Case, one Small hand Wagon, one Windmill, one Saw and Seven Pigs, about Two Acres of Wheat in the ground, and Six Sheep, which said property is in the possession of said CLOUSE, but have the privilege of taking away at any time. I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing the same, or any part thereof, from the said CLOUSE, or by taking from any other manner.

GEORGE BORMUTH.

Jan. 15.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the subscriber's in Menallen township, (near Fisher's Mill), about the 1st of the 10th month last.

A Red Steer,

the upper part of his face white, and some white on the under jaw. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HARRIS.

1st month 10th 1844.

Col. Wallace Again!

He will lecture on Temperance at the following places:

Hanover,	Jan. 14th	Hendersville,	Jan. 23d
Oxford,	15th	Mummasburg,	24th
Abbotstown,	16th	Gettysburg,	25th
Berlin,	17th	Two Towns,	26th
Hampton,	18th	Littlestown,	27th
Pleasanton,	19th	Roads Chapel,	28th
Petersburg,	20th	Littlestown,	29th
Harrisburg,	21st	Four Town,	30th
Hanoverstown,	22d	Caladonia,	31st

Each meeting will be held at candle-light in the evening.

A collection will be taken up at each meeting for the purpose of defraying the expenses necessarily incurred by the Colonel.

Jan. 15.

A stated meeting of the Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg will be held in the Lutheran Lecture Room, on High street, on Tuesday evening the 18th inst. at 8 o'clock.

An important business will be transacted, it is hoped there will be a general attendance.

R. G. MCREARY, Sec^y.

Jan. 15.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of Pennsylvania College have authorized the undersigned to offer for Private Sale,

A Lot of Ground, near the College Edifice, containing about 4 Acres.

For terms apply to

R. G. HARPER,
S. FARNSTOCK,
D. GILBERT.

Jan. 6.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be offered for sale on Monday the 29th day of January inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A FARM,

late the Estate of FREDERICK BEARD, deceased, containing about

100 ACRES,

more or less, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John McIntire and Samuel Beck, situate on the Turnpike leading from Littlestown to Washington, one mile from the former place. The improvements are a two-story

Stone Dwelling-house, a 1 1/2 story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, one black Barn, Frame Pigs and

SAW-MILL, and a valuable Orchard.

At the same time and place, A Tract of Mountain Land, of heavy valuable Timber situate in the same township and adjoining the above Tract, containing

200 ACRES,

with the usual allowance, on which are erected a 1 1/2 story

Log Dwelling-House, and Log Stable.

This Tract will be sold entire or in Lots of 10 Acres each to suit purchasers.

AT 1 1/2.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Ground,

adjoining the first named Tract, containing about 12 ACRES, on which there are erected a Dwelling House,

and Stable.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known by

JAMES WILSON, Adm^r de bonis non.

By the Court.

J. C. BRINKERHOFF, Clerk.

Jan. 8.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be sold on the 15th inst. for one year.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Friday the 10th day of January, inst. at the residence of CORNELIUS BRINKERHOFF, in Straban township, Adams county, the REAL ESTATE of said BRINKERHOFF, consisting of

A Tract of Land,

situate in Straban township, adjoining lands of Peter Spangler, John Rinehart, Henry Brinkerhoff and others, containing

100 ACRES,

and the allowance, more or less. The improvements are

TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENTS.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams County, which Statement exhibits the aggregate value of Real and Personal property, Occupations, Moneys at Interest, Carriages, Watches, &c. for each Township and the Borough of Gettysburg, as returned by the several Assessors, and also the County and State Tax upon each:

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of real estate, as assessed by the several Assessors.	Value of personal property, as assessed by the several Assessors.	Value of occupations, as assessed by the several Assessors.	Value of moneys at interest, as assessed by the several Assessors.	Value of carriages, as assessed by the several Assessors.	Value of watches, &c., as assessed by the several Assessors.	County Tax.	State Tax.
Borough of Gettysburg.	274,191	736 25	274,389	274 38	18 94	3,009 30	0 2	100 50
Cumberland Township.	290,501	736 25	274,389	274 38	18 94	3,009 30	0 2	100 50
Germany.	155,062	387 55	137 12	18 55	55 41	1,205 12	85	100 50
Berwick.	301,713	754 38	278,893	278 89	19,676 68	80 41	1,600 16	68
Huntington.	233,201	583 00	210,076	210 07	12,450 98	37 35	2,056 20	25
Latimore.	124,987	312 47	115,577	115 57	22,107 0	66 55	620 6	30
Haniltonian.	314,293	768 21	291,673	291 67	12,792 6	59 53	1,635 16	35
Liberty.	169,078	422 69	158,758	158 75	13,956 6	38 37	900 0	90
Hamilton.	227,503	589 54	211,098	211 09	23,973 6	71 92	1,380 12	60
Mendall.	314,639	786 59	280,549	280 54	22,935 0	67 93	1,598 15	28
Straban.	263,413	733 63	272,812	272 81	16,548 6	48 55	3,652 38	55
Franklin.	318,407	766 02	285,818	285 81	26,213 6	78 63	1,420 12	75
Conover.	290,372	583 43	220,812	220 81	13,956 6	18 78	1,120 11	60
Tyrone.	176,156	440 46	177,036	177 03	13,290 6	39 86	950 9	50
Mountjoy.	186,219	463 05	173,009	173 00	11,906 6	33 01	905 9	65
Mountpleasant.	250,534	626 33	238,524	238 52	10,262 6	30 78	1,005 15	65
Reading.	267,048	717 62	263,023	263 02	20,300 6	60 90	1,310 12	40
Freedom.	198,402	471 16	193,027	193 02	7,100 6	21 90	580 5	56
Union.	226,728	569 82	214,458	214 45	9,370 6	24 17	2,025 20	27
	1,482,828	11,204 67	1,407,162	1,407 16	337,513	973 43	18,791 97	91
						3,191 08	10,160 74	95 00

The Commissioners also hereby give notice, that the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet as a Board of Revision, at the office of the latter, on *Tuesday the 30th day of January, inst.* at 10 o'clock, A.M. for finally adjusting the valuations of the Assessors, according to the meaning and intention of the said Act of Assembly; and will attend to all Township applications made personally or by letter, in regard to the same.

GEORGE BASEHOAR, }
JAMES PATTERSON, } Commissioners.
PETER DIEHL, }

Attest—R. G. HARPER, Clerk.
County Office, Adams County, Jan. 3, 1844.

NOTICE TO
Constables, Wholesale Dealers,
& Retailers of Foreign
Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that according to the second section of the Act, graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses, and collecting said duties, they are required, on or before the first day of January term, to wit: the 22d day of January next—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS and DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that according to the 5th section thereof, the Associate Judges, and the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 23d day of January next*, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous to the 1st day of January next.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

The following will be the classification agreeable to the Act of Assembly:

1st class amt of sales, \$300,000	\$200
2d do. 200,000	150
3d do. 100,000	100
4th do. 85,000	80
5th do. 75,000	60
6th do. 60,000	50
7th do. 50,000	40
8th do. 40,000	30
9th do. 30,000	25
10th do. 20,000	20
11th do. 15,000	15
12th do. 10,000	12 50
13th do. 5,000	10
14th do. less than 5,000	7

Where wholesale or retail dealers confine their purchases and sales to buying and vending goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of the U. States, he or they shall pay only one-half of the amount of the license, required by the provisions of this section. And every seller or vendor of wines or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, merchandise, commodities, or effects as aforesaid, shall pay for his license fifty per cent. in addition to the rates above specified for the respective classes; and every license hereafter granted, shall specify whether the party obtaining the same is or is not entitled to sell or vend wines or distilled liquors: *Provided*, that no person whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars; and no female sole trader, or single woman, whose annual sales do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, vendors of wines or distilled liquors excepted, nor any importer of foreign goods, wares or merchandise, who may vend or dispose of the same in the original packages as imported, nor any person who may vend or dispose of articles of his own growth, produce or manufacture, shall be required to take out a license under this act.

GEORGE SMYSER, } Associate
JAMES M'DIVITT, } Judges.
GEORGE BASEHOAR, }
JAMES PATTERSON, } Comm's.
PETER DIEHL, }

Dec. 25. 1d

GENUINE, ORIGINAL.

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

THE use of this penetrating fluid has been attended with unparalleled success in all the disorders of Horses, which require an external application, such as forks, chafes or cracks, cuts, sprains, film in eye, scratches, galled heels, strains of the ligaments, stifled hough, knee, white bone, fetlock, and of the pastern and coffin joints, &c. &c. The Nerve and Bone Liniment was at first only intended for the Diseases of Horses; its superior efficacy in the cure of their disorders has occasioned its use for some of the most infirmities of man, such as burns, scalds, weakness or stiffness of the joints, swelling of the Glands of the Throat, Inflammatory rheumatism, &c. &c. For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, June 5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DENKER, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 11th District and Justice of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all Capital and other offenders in the said District and County of Adams, and James M'DIVITT, Esq., Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all Capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 22d day of JANUARY NEXT*.

Notice is hereby Given.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

FRANCIS BREEM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 25, 1843.

JANUARY TERM—1844.

Grand Jury.	
Germany—Henry Schriver, Wm. M'Ilvaine.	
Freedom—James Cunningham.	
Franklin—Henry Biessecker, John Hoke.	
Mountpleasant—George Hagerman.	
Hamilton—John Dellone, George Ehrhart.	
William Baugher, John Wolf.	
Latimore—James Townsend.	
Gettysburg—Isaac Lejeune, J. Jefferson Baldwin, George Geyer, Jr. James Major.	
Straban—John Taylor, David Schriver.	
Cumberland—William Cobean, Emanuel Pitzer, Robert M'Curdy.	
Union—Enoch Lefever.	
Mendall—John Walter.	
Berwick—William London.	
Berwick—Samuel Weikle.	

General Jury.

Hamiltonian—James Wilson, William Wintz, John Donaldson, David M'Mullan, Wm. McCullough, Joseph Reay.	
Germany—John M'Ilvaine, John M'Sherry, Conocochee—John Small, John Marshall.	
Union—Jacob Mousse, Christian Rice, John Grumrine.	
Mountjoy—Wm. Eline, Abraham Tawney.	
Cumberland—Thomas Johns, Joseph Bailey.	
Joseph Sherry, William Tyson.	
Franklin—Johna Johns, Peter M'Ilvaine.	
Mountpleasant—Geo. Howard, Daniel Diehl.	
Mendall—John Becker, John Houghton.	
Michael Berner, George Hewitt.	
Berwick—Daniel Biecher.	
Berwick—Isaac Krebs, Henry S. Forney.	
Latimore—William Wright, Jos. Ashmeiter.	
Tyrone—Jesse Chime.	
Reading—Noses Philips.	

Trial List—Jan. Term.

Adams & J. Livingston vs. John Bartholomew, &c.	
Joseph Sherry vs. Es. reed, Humber & Wm. Henry Holt vs. Henry Felty.	
Bernard Gaudier vs. John Sanders.	
Anthony Deasbaff vs. David Little.	
Guardian of Isaac Berman vs. George Berman.	
James Clark vs. N. G. Marefield.	
Joseph Barnitz vs. Michael Deagan.	
David Newman vs. William McCulloch.	
Jan. 1.	

Cough Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are a judicious combination of our most valuable expectorant, diaphoretic, demulcent, and tonic and laxative remedies, which have long been in daily use, by our best physicians, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. but which have generally been given in the form of powders, syrups or tinctures. They are not offered to the public as a new discovery, but as an old and well established remedy in a more convenient and pleasant form. Price 25 cents. Prepared by B. A. FARNESTOCK & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, June 5.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Bank of Gettysburg, Sept. 20, 1843.

THE following REAL ESTATE is offered at Private Sale:—

No. 1. A Tract of Land,

in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Young, Jacob Upshulder and others, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling House,

Stone Spring house, and Frame Barn, containing about 151 Acres,

near measure.

No. 2. A Tract of Land,

adjoining the above described Tract, containing about 26 Acres, under fence,

occupied by John Hummel.

No. 3. A Tract of Land,

in Straban township, adjoining lands of Daniel Comfort and others—occupied by Emanuel Kemper, containing 187 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

Frame Dwelling-house,

and Frame Barn.

No. 4. A Lot,

containing 2 Acres, more or less, in

Baltimore street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-

story

Brick House,

and Frame Back Building, Ice and Bath-houses, and a small Frame Barn, with Hydrant of Spring water at the Kitchen door—at present occupied by Henry

Porty.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cash'r.

Oct. 2.

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber is now receiving and prepared to supply his former customers and friends generally, with

ANTHRACITE COAL

From the celebrated "L.E." SMITH and "H. LLENBACK" mines of Wyoming.

MAMMOTH VEIN & PANTHER HEAD.

Of Pine Grove & Shamokin from Sanbury.

FLAMEBURNERS are invited to call, for they can at all times be furnished with Coal from the different mines enumerated above.

on as good terms as can be had at any other place.

Remember the old established Coal Yard adjoining the Rail Road in North Beaver Street.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, Aug. 7.

Persian Pills.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre eminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their coverage powers over disease, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence on. All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely, when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions. Price 50 cents, small bottles 25 cents. For sale by S. H. BUEHLER & S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Wm. Johnston, Fairfield.

W. M. M'CAN, South Mountain.

June 5.

READ!

THE lamentable evidences of the inroad of intemperance is making in this community, and the number of victims it is creating, demand that the friends of morality and good order should make a vigorous effort to rescue the drunkard from his revels, preserve domestic peace, and protect the character of our citizens. The citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg and all who feel interested in checking the progress of drunkenness, and sustaining the Total Abstinence principle, are therefore respectfully requested to meet at the Lecture Room of the English Lutheran Church, on Monday evening the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, to consider the propriety of an immediate organization of the friends of Total Abstinence in this Borough, and the adoption of such measures as will most successfully sustain it.

MANY ANTIDRENKARDS.

On hand and for sale by the Subscriber,

500 STOVES,

among which are all kinds of

Cook Stoves—all of which will be

sold at prices to suit the times.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Sept. 11.

PHILADELPHIA

TYPE FOUNDRY.

Greatly Reduced Prices!

LO JOHNSON, (successor to JOHNSON

and SMITH) in announcing to his

friends and Printers generally, that he has

purchased the interest of his late partner in

the Foundry, desires to inform them that he

has recently made large additions to his as-

sortment of

Book Job and Ornamental Letter,

and that he will continue to add every de-

scription of Type which the improvement in

the art may suggest and that the wants of the

trade may require. His assortment com-

prises a greater variety than any other Foundry

in the United States, and he has reduced his

prices nearly 20 per cent. lower than hereto-

fore.

Printing Presses, Chases, Cases, Printing

Ink, and every article used in a Printing Of-

fice, constantly on hand. Estimates will be

furnished in detail for Book, Newspaper and

Job Offices, on stating the style, and quan-

ity of work to be done; and Specimen Books

will be forwarded to persons desirous of mak-

ing out orders.

Nov. 27.

NEW DAVID'S OR

Hebrew Plaster.

This recipe, obtained of an old Jew, by a

traveller in the Eastern countries, bids

fair to be of immense value to the Western

world. Since this Plaster has been intro-

duced into America, every other plaster, sal-

ointment, or liniment has been discontinued,

because who have had an opportunity of test-

ing the superior medical virtues of the Jew

David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truly, though

simple, it is powerful, and will prevail with an

enlightened community, over all the puff-

ings and fictitious affidavits with which the

world is flooded. The sterling worth of this

plaster is appreciated, and its use sanctioned

by the highest classes of society. One si-

multaneous burst of approbation arises from

the thousands who have used it, which

shows that when a remedy possesses highly

intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of

receiving the patronage of the intelligent

public. For sale by

S. H. Buehler & S. S. Forney, Gettysburg;

Wm. Johnston, Fairfield;

J. M'Millan, S. Mountain.

July 17.

6m

B. A. FARNESTOCK'S

Anti-Bilious Pills.

THIS Cathartic compound combines small

ness of bulk with efficacy, and com-

parative mildness of purgative action, and

having a peculiar tendency to the bilious

organs, is extremely valuable in this country,

in which many fevers and other complaints

attended with congestion of the liver so

much abound. They have now been in use

16 years, and experience has proved them to

be a valuable and efficient remedy in all

complaints in which a cathartic is indicated.

They are especially adapted for a family

Cathartic, and for this purpose are not su-

perior to any other pill in use. Price 25

cents for a box containing 30 Pills.